SAYS. Q.-Was that done without the knowledge of any official in the central Western Union office? A .-I don't know as to that, but I do know that duplicate copies of all of the messages were sent to McNally every month from the Western Union McNally every month from the Western thousand the Building. They were carried to McNally by a colored man named Edwards. McNally and the "writers" looked at the duplicates to see if copies of all of them had been received, and then the duplicates were sent back to the Western Union

Office.

Q.-Was any sum of money paid for the privi-lege of examining the duplicates? A.-Yes; see was paid for that every month. The "writers" would accuse each other of stealing their messages, and so they would examine the duplicates to make sure that all the messages had been received. The duplicates were sent to No. 223 West One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., where McNally and I lived at the time.

ime.
Q.—Why did you leave there? A.—Inspector Conin gave orders to have us chased away. We went
o Struck's saloon, at Eighth-ave, and One-hunired-and-forty-second-st.
Q.—During all that time were payments being
nade to Charlton? A.—Yes.

\$200 PAID DIRECT TO MEAKIM.

.- Did you ever pay any money directly to Captain Meakim? A .- Yes; I paid \$200 to the captain as we were going to leave the city and go to Jer-sey City. McNaily sent me to pay the money. He said he had intended to go to the captain but he had to leave.

aid the mcney.

Q.—What was the \$200 paid for? A.—For protecion, in a way. Word had been sent from the Cenral Office to arrest all of the "green-goods" men
i the city, and that meant the men employed by
leNally, Parmiey, Ryan and Hadilch. We got the
varning in time to get away.

Policeman Charlton entered the courtroom a
has point, and was identified by the witness as
he man who had given the warning and had coiceted money for the captain. The witness said



WILLIAM APPLEGATE.

he could prove the identity of Charlton by a man who introduced Meakim in the precinct.

Mr. Goff—Is it customary to have a new captain in a precinct introduced to his prospective customers?

customers?

The witness, in reply to several questions, said that after McNally went to Jersey City the protection of his interests in this city was continued. If any "writers" tried to carry on the business, in McNally's absence, they were promptly chased out of the city by the police. McNally had sent one of the Central Office detectives to chase away a "writer" who was trying to "do business on the sneak" in the city.

A VALUABLE MAN AT HEADQUARTERS. Q .- Who was that detective? A .- "Charley" Han-

Q .- You mean the first witness yesterday, Detective-Sergeant Hanley? A.-Yes; he was "Jim McNally's right-hand man, and was always sent when there was trouble.

-What services did Hanley render to McNally? Q.—What services did Hanley render to accum-he-line case a "come-back" made a "squeal" at headquarters, the man was always placed in charge of Hanley, who took the man uptown to see if he could identify anybody. Hanley would send word in advance for the "steerer" to get out of the way and avoid identification. Then he would scare the man out of town by telling him he was a counterfeiter. In such cases Hanley got one-half of the money which had been taken from the

"guy."

The witness said he knew of several such cases, and told how he was sent, on one occasion, to meet Hanley and a "guy" in One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st. Hanley had sent word that he was coming, and that "Dave" Pender, the "steerer, should get out of the way. The witness had Hanley take the "guy" past the place where the swindlers could look out of a window and laugh at him. Pender accidentally met his victim and Hanley in the street, but something was said to make the "guy" leave town, and Pender was not arrested. "You can give any kind of a story to a "guy," said the witness, "just because he is a "guy."

HANLEY'S DISINTERESTED ADVICE.

The witness then related how he had gone with his sister to Hanley's house on the day after George Appo had testified before the committee in June. McNally had sent them to say that he wanted to see Hanley badly. Hanley said he would go and ree McNally at once. McNally was

would go and ree McNally at once. McNally was afraid that he might be called to testify before the committee. He told the witness afterward that Hanley had said to him if he was compelled to be a witness he should have only four answers to make to questions. They were: "I don't know." Tean't remember," "yes" and "no."

After identifying some apparently unimportant letters which McNally had received, and which have come into the possession of Mr. Goff, the witness said that since Appo testified before the committee two of McNally's men had conspired to steal McNally's bank roll. They were a man named Scribner, who formerly kept the "Pickwick". Concert Hall in Twenty-sixth-st., and "Big Walter" Haynes, McNally's most trusted "steerer," Applegate said.

Q.—How did they operate? A.—Well, they rigged out a man who was supposed to be a "guy." Then they let the man get away with the box that had the good money. They said that they had "rung" the wrong box by mistake, but such a thing could not happen again. They got away with a small roll, but McNally set Hanley after them, and they were locked up at headquarters for a few days. They were let go again.

Q.—Did MaNally carry on business since Appotestified here? A.—Why, yes. There were many "guys" worked in carriages in Central Park since then.

"ALL RIGHT." SAID CAPTAIN MEAKIM.

"ALL RIGHT." SAID CAPTAIN MEAKIM. Q .- Now go back to the time when you paid the \$200 to Captain Meakim. Where did you see him when you paid the money? A.—At the police sta-tion in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. Q .- What did you say to him? A .- I said, "Jim

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—I said, "All my sent this up to you."
Q.—What did the captain say? A.—He said, "All right!" and put the money into his pocket.
Q.—Had you paid any money to the captain directly before that time? A.—No, I guess not.
Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—Well, I did pay \$150 to him once before, about the first of a month.
Q.—Where did you see him then? A.—At the police station.
Q.—In his room? A.—No; right in front of the sergeant's desk.
Q.—What did you say then? A.—I said: "Here is the money Jimmy sent." I thought it was all right. We were under protection for a year, and nobody was arrested.

arrested.

-Did you always pay in bills? A.—Yes, Mey used no checks until after he went to Bridge

Dort.

The witness identified the stubs of some checks which the swindler had used in Bridgeport. Mr. Goff read several receipts which had been found among McNally's papers. They were for "salary all," and were signed by Thomas J. Cunningham. "Who was Cunningham?" Mr. Goff inquired. "He was a Bridgeport policeman," the witness replied. NOT LIKE THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

"Oh, ho! The Bridgeport police signed receipts for their money." Mr. Goff exclaimed, and the police captains in the courtroom joined in the laughter. Then the lawyer found another paper, which

Then the lawyer found another paper, which showed that Cunningham had been employed at \$2 a day to watch some of McNally's property in Bridgeport.

"Now we will take an excursion into New-Jersey." said Mr. Goff, and he had the witness testify about the doings of the swindlers after McNally and his men got the warning to get out of Captain Meakin's precinct. Applegate testified that "Pere" Morris, a detective employed at the Jersey City ferry of the Pennsylvania Rallroad, was in the pay of McNally, and frightened away "come backs" at the ferry. Detective "Billy" Daiton, stationed at Police Headquarters in Jersey City, also helped to protect the swindlers for several months. Morris received \$25 a month and Daiton \$25 a month.

"The rates were much lower in Jersey," was Mr. Goff's comment.

Anthony Comstock made a raid on the swindlers in Jersey City, the witness said, when somebody in the Postoffice gave information, but the men who were arrested were discharged. McNally had somebody in the postoffice in Jersey City "right," and he was able to send out as many as 15,000 circulars a

## I Can't Sleep

I am all tired out—say many people now. This means that the nervous system is out of order. Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed to purify and vitalise the blood, and thus supply nerve strength. Take it now. Remember

Hood's Sarsa-

parilla .

rures Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

COLGATE & CO.'S

day, even if the cierks in the postoffice had to work overtime. MeNally paid \$400 a month to somebody in the Postoffice, and when his men neglected to address the circulars correctly, the circulars were sent back to MeNally's "joint" in Tenth-st. to be addressed over. When "guys" came back in Jersey City the police scared them away and did not take one-half of the money which the swindlers had got. After several months spent in Jersey City, the witness said, the swindlers came back to New-York. MeNally and Hamey had arranged for protection. Harley did the business for Headquarters, Applegate and

Q. (By Senator O'Connor)—When you say Head-quarters, do you mean the Commissioners? A.—No. I mean the Detective Bureau.
Mr. Goff said that Inspector McLaughlin had been in command of the Detective Bureau since Mr. Byrnes became Superintendent.

FOR CAPTAIN PRICE-\$100!

-When you came back from Jersey City, where did you establish your "joint" at first? A.-At Roach's saloon, at Seventh-ave, and Thirty-eighth-s:. I suppose that "Jimmy" had fixed it up with Captain I suppose that "Jimmy" had fixed it up with Captain Price, who had just got into that precinct. It was in January, 1863. McNaily gave me \$100 and told me to give it to Captain Price. I went to the police station and gave the money to Price. I said: "Here's the money Jimmy' sent you." The Captain took the money and said: "Tell 'Jimmy' I'll see him later." We were protected all right, but we were not allowed to do busness in the precinct. We had to work the "guys" in carriages in Central Park. We were in the precinct for four or five months.

Mr. Goff explained that Captain Price was not present to be identified because his presence in a criminal court as a witness in a murder case had been required.

Applegate was induced to describe how McNaily

present to be identified occase and peen required.

Applegate was induced to describe how McNally had caused puntings of banknotes to be executed as decorations in Roche's saloon to tempt the "guys" who were introduced to the "steerers" there. From the barroom the "guys" were taken to a carriage at Fortieth-st, and were driven to Central Park. McNally had a private carriage for that purpose, and his monogram was on the buttons of the driver and on the harness of the horses. Good money was shown to the "guys" and soid as "green-goods" in the carriage. Then the money was placed in a box which was locked, and the key was given to the "guy" while the "steerer" held fast to the box on the way to the railroad station. As the men left the carriage, the box with the money was changed for a box with a brick in it, and the "guy" was sent back nome with the brick. The key he had never fitted the box with the brick. The he usually got home and broke open the box before he discovered that he had bought only a brick.

ONE WHO COULDN'T BE "FIXED."

ONE WHO COULDN'T BE "FIXED." Detective Humphreys, in the employ of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. was identified by the witness as a man whom the swindlers had not been able to get "right." The "steerers" had been warned to look out for Humphreys, the witness said, and he knew nothing to the discredit of the detective, although Humphreys had never meddled with the swindlers when they were taking "guys" to the city from Foughkeepsle. Then the witness identified Policeman Henry McArdle, until lately a detective at the Grand Central Station, as a man to whom had been paid So a month to protect "steerers" at the station, and give warning of "comebacks" to McNally. He said McArdle once went away up to One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. to give information to McNally that a "comeback" had broken open the box with a brick in it at the station.

MORE BRIBES FOR PRICE.

Policemen Allan Hay and Patrick Currie, lately cinct, were pointed out by the witness as the two detectives who went to McNally's room one night when Detective Sergeant Hanley was there. Somedetectives who went to McNally's room one lings, when Detective Sergeant Hanley was there. Somebady had toid Price that McNally had an optim den in the place, and the detectives had been sent to make an investigation. When they saw Hanley they went away, but the next night Hay went back, found an optim pipe in McNally's room and arrested McNally, the witness and another man. The witness was locked up all nlight, but McNally and the other man were allowed to have bad. McNally toid the witness later that he had paid Captain Price F3 and had given a "stake" to the sergeant in order to get out on ball. On the way to the Jofferson Market Police Court the morning after the arrest Hay said to the witness that he expected to be "seen," by McNally, and the witness said he would speak to McNally. The prisoners were discharged at the police court. Later they went to a barroom, where they met Hay, and McNally gave to Hay a pipe and 120. In the police court the witness had heard betective-Sergeant Evanhoe inquire of Hay, "Are you going to rap against them?" and Hay had replied: "No, there is nothing to rap on."

In reply to a question by Mr. Goff, the witness said: "McNally was an optum fiend at one time, and now he is a morphine fiend. He squirted so much morphine into himself that he could not stand the pipe."

At 120 p. m the committee took a recess for an

At 1:30 p. m the committee took a rec

THE RUDDY AND VOLUBLE WILLIAM. William Applegate, the red-haired young man, looked as fresh as a daisy when the committee reassembled at 2:57 o'clock, and once more he took the stand in response to Mr. Goff's mild request, "Just step up, William." This young fellow's face "Just step up, William." This young fellow's face is a study, and if he had not been sidetracked, as it were, in his career of crime by being obliged to testify to the work in which he was engaged he might have gained a reputation which even now when he gives his testimony, he looks as though he would say: "Gentlemen, allow me to let me tell everything in my own way, and if I could talk for three days. could a tale unfold which would make the stones of New-York rise and mutiny." Mr. Goff, however, seems content if only the citizens of New-York can be got to rise and mutiny, and so he permitted William to unfold his tale, piecemeal only. So he began:

Q-At the time you were arrested in regard to the opium joint, did you testify that Captain Friewas behind the desk when you were brought in: A.—He was present.

POLICE BLOTTER ENTRIES.

Mr. Goff-I read from the blotter of the Twentieth Precinct station-house, dated Friday, February 3, 1893; "At 10:30 p. m. Captain J. K. Price in command"-that means he was present-"person arrested named James W. Morris"-that was Mcarrested named James W. Mortis and S. No. 24 West Nally-"white; United States; address, No. 24 West Thirty-eighth-st.; complaint, keeping an opium Joint. Thirty-eighth-st.; complaint, keeping an opium Joint. Name of the complainant, Detectives Currie and Hay; charged with keeping an opium joint at No. 201 West Thirty-eighth-st. Two pipes, one lamp and box of opium found on premises. Bailed by Sammel W. Martin, No. 117 West Fortieth-st." The next entry is "William Brown, residence, No. 201 West Thirty-eighth-st., disorderly person; complaint by Detectives Currie and Hay." The next person, according to the blotter, was: "Benjamin Jones, complaint, disorderly person. The prisoners are charged with being keepers of the above opium joint at the time of the arrest, James W. Morris, bailed by Samuel W. Martin; Jones bailed by the same man and William Brown wasn't bailed."

Q.-That was you? A.-Yes.

asn't bailed."

Q.-That was you? A.-Yes.
Mr. Goff then read from the blotter that in the orning the prisoners were arraigned before Justice logan and were discharged.

The Chairman—Was it explained why they were scharged. scharged? Mr. Goff said that it was not. "It appears," said he. 'in an entry on the preceding page, on the same day that Sergeant Henry Wood was at the desk and it follows that these entries were all in his

handwriting."

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—While McNally conducted his "green-goods" business at Roche's barroom, Thirty-seventh-st, and Broadway, was any other captain in that precinct besides Captain Price? A.—I think Captain Cross was.

Q.—Before Price went there? A.—Yes.

CAPTAIN CROSS SAID "NO" THIS TIME. Q.-Was there anything said to Captain Cross about McNally being compelled to work outside that precinct? A.—McNally tried to get joints in that precinct. Cross told McNally that he could no stand joints down there; that he would have to do business somewhere else. The men could

business somewhere eise. The men could hang out around there, but they could not have any joints, there, he said.

Q.—You heard that from McNally? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there any remark made by you of any money having been paid to any police authority while Captain Cross was there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was Detective Hanley ever at the joint? A.—There were scarcely two or three nights a week that he wasn't there.

Q.—What was the nature of his business? A.—Either to tell Jimmy what to do to get some money, or to tip him off or something.

AFRAID THEY WOULD SQUEAL.

Q .- Did you ever hear Hanley tell him that it was impossible for him to keep certain prisoners McNally was interested in? A.-Yes. He said he was afraid that if he kept Harris and Scribener any longer they would "squeal"

Q.—On whom? A.—On the police.

Q.—Harris and Scribener were discharged then?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Harris and Scribener were discharged then?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Did von ever hear anything said about their being brought before a magistrate? A.—Never, but I don't think they were.
Q.—Did Hanley visit the place where you were arrested, charged with keeping an opium joint?
A.—Yes, sir. Thousands of times.
Q.—Did Hanley ever get any money? A.—Yes, sir, he gave me to hand to McNany a schedule of prices to be paid to him from \$75 up to \$250. After that I would enter on the books \$75 to Hanley for protection.

protection.

Q.—When did you give £50. A.—The time I gave him the £50 he had somebody from the Central office going around with him.

Q.—How often was this money to be paid? A.—It was supposed to be paid the first or third of the Q.—When was the rise to \$250 made? A.—I can-not tell.

Q.-Why was it raised? A.-I think because Hanley had some other body going around with him doing something for McNally.
Q.-Some other detective? A.-Yes.

THAT RAISE IN THE BRIBE RATE.

Q.—What was the understanding with McNally?

A.—When "steerers" came back toward the joint with the "guys," in case they were "pinched" they

to tell the policemen they were with McNally

were to tell the policemen they were with McNally and it would be all right.

Q.—In case of "guys" brought over the ferry or met at Forty-second-st., what had Hanley to do with that? A.—He had all to do with it.

Q.—So that conducting the "guys" from the ferry or other places all were in charge of Central Office men? A.—Yes.

Q.—And Hanley represented those men? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long has Hanley been getting money from McNally? A.—Two and a half years.

Q.—Did you ever know that Hanley was engaged in any other business except collecting money from McNally? A.—I heard him say he was a detective.

This reply of the witness was greeted with an outburst of laughter in which he himself joined. Q.—Give us an example of where McNally was protected to the exclusion of anybody else. A.—'Al' Sloane had a fight with McNally, and went with "Mike" Ryan, who had a workshop of his own. Somebody wrote to Byrnes or somebody at Headquarters, and told him about it, Ryan, I think, and he got back a letter in reply telling him that "Al" Sloane was all right, and would not be interfered with.

him that "AI" Sloane was all right, and would not be interfered with.

The Chairman—A letter supposed to be from more police official at Headquarters? A.—Yes, sir. Mr. Goff questioned the witness about the presents which McNaily had given Hanley, and he told him he had given him a watch on New Year's Eve, 1891, which cest from \$500 to \$550, and which was bought at Kirkpatrick's jewelry store in Broadway. He told witness he had just bought the watch for Hanley as a present.

MRS. HANLEY'S STORY DECLARED FALSE. Q.-Have you seen that big lamp there before? -It was brought to the room in West Thirtyeighth-st., and McNally sent it down to Hanley's use in West Forty-fifth-st.

This was the lamp that Sergeant Hanley's wife

This was the lamp that Sergeant Hanley's wife testified on the stand on Monday that she paid "not less than \$10 nor more than \$20" for, and which she said she bought at Ehrlch's.

Q.—Did he give Hanley any other presents? A.—Yes, pieces of furniture.

Q.—You swore at the beginning of your examination to tell the truth and the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Is there anything eise which you haven't told which you would like to tell and which I may have forgotten to ask you? A.—I don't think of anything eise, sir.

The chairman then asked the witness of he ever had any trouble with Sergeant Hanley or was actuated by any ill-feeling toward him, and the witness answered no.

Q.—Were you approached on Sunday by a man who tried to prevent your testifying here? A.—Yes, he asked me if I was coming down here "to holler." I said I didn't know what I was going to do, and he said he thought it was best for me to skip to Jersey.

BRIBES IF HE WOULD NOT TESTIFY.

BRIBES IF HE WOULD NOT TESTIFY. Q.-Was anything said about money? A.-He said he had \$100, and that I would get \$10 a week

besides if I stayed over there.

Q.-What was his name? A.-I don't care to mention the name, Mr. Goff, if you will excuse me, Mr. Goff did excuse the witness and then asked

Mr. Goff did excuse the witness and then asked him if the man said he knew who had been subpocased, and he answered that the man had told him Captain Meakim had received a subpoca. He said he was a friend of Meakim, and asked me if I was going to say anything about Meakim. I told him I didn't know.

Q.—Have you received or been promised any remuneration for the testimony which you have given before this committee? A. No. I didn't come here for money. I came here simply to tell the truth.

And then this most interesting "green-goods" boy with the red head stenged down from the stand, to the evident regret of all in the crowded courtroom, except Sergeant Hanley, and took his seat beside Quimbo Appo, the Chinese-American "green-goods" man, and Dr. Parkhurst, who happened to be sitting close to him.

close to him. Ferdinand Meyer, who said he was in the piano Ferdinand Meyer, who said he was in the piano Ferdinand and that he lived at No. 155 West Eighty-eighth-st., was the next witness. The "green-mode" feature of the inquiry was dropped for the time being by Mr. Goff with the completion of Applegate's



FERDINAND MEYER.

examination, and Mr. Meyer was to testify about the pawnbrokers and their deals with the Central office men in regard to stolen property which the owners identify and desire to redeem. Mr. Meyer testified that on August 77 he was returning with his son from Coney Island and was robbed of his gold watch and chain. He went to Police Headquarters and saw Superintendent Byrnes, who referred him to Sergeant Bird, of the Detective Bureau. Bird told him that he would send postal-cards to all the pawnbrokers in the city, telling them of the robbery, if the witness would pay \$1.50. This he did to cover the cost. Last Friday, the witness said, he received THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE

"I was told," continued the witness, "that I could have my property by paying \$40 that had been advanced on it. I told him the watch was not worth

vanced on it. I told him the watch was not worth as much at he supposed, for I had purchased it eighteen years ago for 20t.

Q.—Did the policeman say anything? A.—He drew attention to the entitles on the book, and said it was better to pay the money than have any trouble about it, and the pawnbroker told me, too, that I could have my property on paying the 140. So, rather than have any trouble, I paid it and got the watch.

James F. Flynn, lawyer for Kirkpatrick, the jew-eller, was next sworn. He produced a 81p which James W. Gartleid, the bookkeeper for the firm, had given him, containing an e-try from the firm's book. The entry was dated December 9, 182, and set forth and showed that a gold watch. "Fequet & Co, makers, No. 4,671, open face," had been sold to Mc-Naily for 155.

Once again the name "William Applegate" rangent and once again the rath badel have, how, but the collections of the content of the payer and once again the rath badel have, here were not the collections of the c

and showed that a gold watch, requer & o., makers, No. 4,671, open face," had been sold to McNally for \$50.

Once again the name "William Applecate" rang out, and once again the red-headed bunco boy jumped into the thair.

Q—bescribe the watch that you say McNally bought for Detective Hanley? A—It was an open-faced watch, with a small bell that struck every hour.

Q—Whose was the watch that you carried and subsequently pawned for \$125, when this watch that McNally bought for Detective Hanley was still in the house? A—I guess Jimmy had it.

Q—Do you know whether the two watches were purchased at the same place? A.—I think they were. This ended, for that day at least, the watch business and the matter of bribery as far as it related to Detective Hanley, although the big lame "with the petitionate on." as Mr. Goff said, still remained in ominous conspicuousness on the big table, awaiting a trying ordeal which people believe will yet rage around it so strongly that the glass will probably be broken before it is restored to the possession of the willy detective and the willy detective's wife.

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS HIT.

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS HIT.

Goff was now bent on gunning for bigge game than mere Central Office detectives. It was Inspector Williams he was after this time, and of his shots struck and hit the big inspector and once well-known commander of the Tenderloin Precinct squarely in the body, Alexander J. Howell was the man Mr. Goff wanted to fire the shot, but

Precinct squarely in the body. Alexander J. Howell was the man Mr. Goff wanted to fire the shot, but Mr. Howell's former partner, a man ramed James H. Perkins, who swore that several years ago Mr. Howell, in his presence, paid Inspector Williams £500 in money, which was at the rate of 10 per cent on a bill of \$5,000 that they had against the Police Department for the reat of scows at a time when the Department of Street Cleaning was managed by the Police Department.

When Alexander J. Howell took the stand he assumed at once an air of stubbornness and defiance. He had a newspaper in his hard, and as the questions began to get a little hot he would put it up to his mouth, and the reply thus obstructed became nothing at times but a confused mumble. Mr. Goff requested him several times to remove the newspaper, but he would not, and then the counsel almost lost his temper as he advanced to the witness chair and snatched the paper from his hand. Mr. Howell, after some minutes of examination, looked as though he would give all his earthly possessions to be out of that courtroom, and when Chairman Lexow asserted in stern tones, "We must have the truth here, sir," he seemed entirely knocked out.

"Where do you live, Mr. Howell?" said Mr. Goff, and the witness said, "No. 256 Nineteenth-st."; that he was in the sand and stone business, and had harbor lighters.

SUCH A POOR MEMORY!

was only \$100. not \$500, and Williams never got any of it."

The Chairman-So that you were lying for \$100, instead of for \$500? A.—I don't admit that.

Mr. Goff (in disgust)-What do you admit? A.—I don't know.

"And," continued Mr. Goff, "you stand on your own confession a standerer. Come down off that stand, but don't leave this courtroom."

The witness did as he was ordered, and slunk away into a back part of the chamber.

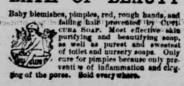
There was not so much trouble with the next witness, James H. Perkins, who was Howell's partner at the time this alleged bribe was paid. Mr. Perkins said that he lived at that time in Twenty-sixth-st, and lives in Jay-st. Brooklyn, now. It was in 1879-80 that he engaged in business with Mr. Howell. "Mr. Howell kept the books," said Mr. Perkins, "and I did the outside work."

Q.—He says he kept no books? A.—Oh, nonsense. Hundreds of thousands of dollars passed through our hands, and I though the was a man of integrity. The contracts in regard to the scows were O.-Have you been engaged recently doing business for the city corporation? A .- Yes; within a Q .- What have you been doing? A .- I had a

boat in the Street Department last winter.
Q. How many? A.—I think only one.
Q. Was it two or three? A.—It might have been.
Q. Which was it? A.—I am not positive.
Q.—How much were you getting for the .—Which was it? A.—I am not positive.

—How much were you getting for the a
or two beats? A.—Five dollars a day for Q.—How long did it continue? A.—A few weeks Q.—You have been operating and getting your

BATH OF BEAUTY



Who was your partner? A .- A man named

ABSOLUTELY INCONSEQUENTIAL REPLIES.

Q.-And you keep a memorandum of that? A .-

Q.—Have you looked for them? A.—Yes, I have looked for them on the top and on the bottom of the house. The bookkeeper I had died.

"Mr. Howell." said Mr. Goff, as he looked the witness solemnly in the face, "are you a member

witness solemnly in the face, "are you a member of a church?"
"Yes, sir," was the answer.
"And you are under the obligation of an oath?"
"Of a note?" said the witness inquiringly.
"No, sir," said Mr. tioff, "of an oath."
Q.—Do you understand the obligation of an oath?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You say your bookkeeper died. If you never kept books what did you want a bookkeeper for?

ALEXANDER J. HOWELL.

A.—For the last few years we kept books because my son was old enough to go into the business.

Q.—Wasn't it as necessary to keep books before your partnership with Mr. Perkins was dissolved, or before your son grew up, as it was afterward?

A.—Because we started in business in a small way.

Q.—What had the death of your bookkeeper to do with the disappearance of your books? A.—I cannot say.

Why did you say it? It was my imagination.

I. Howell, said Mr. Goff, threateningly, "you not here to imagine things, you are here to tell truth."

nent when Captain Williams was sort.

Q.—How many? A.—I think it was four.

Q.—What rate were you paid? A.—Ten dollars for

SAYS HE WAS A LIAR.

in order to let your bills go through? A .- I did, i

Q.—The money you said you had to pay to Cap-tain Williams was partnership money? A.—Yes.

Q So that you not alone lied to your partner

at you swindled your partner out of that money -in what way?

THOROUGHLY ASHAMED OF HIMSELF. This reply was so much more absurd than the other, and showed so plainly that the witness did not know what he was swearing to, that all of the

committee came forward to reinforce Mr. Goff with

their questions, so as to emphasize their astonish-

ment at the extraordinary answers which they had

just heard. "Wouldn't you lose his confidence quicker," said the chairman, "by telling him that you had paid over money improperly, than if you had concealed that fact from him?"

The only answer the witness could give to this was, "I didn't wish to pay money to a department official."

Goff.
"Yes," said Mr. Howell, meekly, "I am."
Q. What church do you belong to? A.-Dr. John
Hall's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.
Q. How long have you been there? A.-Over ten
years.

Q.—And the conversion is going on sin-ter.)
"This is a very serious business," exclaimed the chairman, as he pounded the desk with his gavel, "You had better tell the truth here, sir,"

A BROKEN-DOWN WITNESS.

Mr. Howell looked up at the chairman in a dazed

bewildered sort of way, rubbed his face with his handkerchief, but said neihing. The witness was

nanderchief, our said holding. The whites was sked further if he had not admitted to a man who was then sitting in the courtroom that he had to pay \$50 to Captain Williams to get his bills audited. He said yes.

Q.—Was that true or false? A.—It was false.

Q.—Then you hed again? A.—Yes, if you put it the was

Q.—Then you hed again? A.—Yes, if you put it that way.
The Chairman—What other way can you put it?
A.—I don't know. I paid no money to Captain Williams, all the same.
Q.—And you were willing to lie about a public official in a matter that would send him to State Prison for the sake of making a little money, were yeu?
All the witness said in reply to this was. Joh, it was only file, not \$500, and Williams never got any of it."

rity. The contracts in regard to the scows were made with Commissioner MacLean. Captain Will-iams was then the superintendent, and George Plunkett was his assistant.

The wifness said that one of their bills ran up

one time to \$5,000, and that he went to see Mr.

French, whom he knew well, having come from the same place as he did-Flushing, L. I. Mr.

French told him that it would be necessary to get Captain Williams's certification of the bill be-

fore it could be paid. Then he saw Captain Will-

lams.

Q.-Had you a conversation with your partner, Howell, about the best way of getting the bill through? A.-Yes; he told me that he had talked with Captain Williams on several occasions, and that he align think it could be got through without the payment of, meney he said the enpain wanted to per cent of the \$5.90), and I assented to

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with pienty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its heauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a lexative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant light and rive, Syrup of Figs.

THAT \$5,000 BILL.

Were you converted when you joined the ch? A.-I should say I was, sir. -And the conversion is going on still! (Laugh-

it wasn't true.
Q.-A.:d you lied to your partner? A.-Yes.

Perkins.
Q.-You kept a bank account? A.-Yes.

boats employed by the Street Department through George Plunkett? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Do you know him? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do you remember running your scows for the Department of Street Cleaning a good many years ago? A.—Yes; that was the time of Captain Hedden, and Commissioner MacLean was the head of the department. ago? A.—Yes; that was the head of the department.

Q.—Did you run your scows in 1879 and '80? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Bow is your memory, Mr. Howell? A.—It isn't good. (Laughter.)

Q.—You say your memory isn't good? A.—No; my memory has been failing me for several years beek. (Renewed laughter.)

"Oh, yes, I understand," said Mr. Goff, sarcastically. "By the way, you have had considerable experience and kept books in your business?"

A.—I kept memoranda only.

Q.—Who wrote them? A.—I wrote them. I kept a little memorandam book perforated on the edges where the leaves could be torn out if necessary. (Laughter.) I kept my memoranda in that one book for eight or ten years.

Q.—You mean to say you trusted your business to memoranda? A.—Yes, and I made the entries all in penell. (Renewed laughter.)

Q.—And had the leaves so that they could be torn out if necessary? A.—Yes, if necessary. (More laughter)

Q.—Anything in the book you didn't want preserved you could tear out? A.—I never tore out

"Captain Williams told Howell," continued the witness, "to take that envelope off the desk and take it outside and put his money in it and bring



hat did you see him do then? A.-I saw ry it back and lay it on Williams's desk Williams take it in his hand and put it in

right away. (Laughter.)
Q.—Do you know that in regard to all those bills it was the understanding that 10 per cent of their amounts was to be paid before they could go through? A.—There were several other bills, and I understood the same amounts were paid as on this, but I was not present.

this city without having to pay blackmail for it? A.-I never saw an inspector in connection with the Public Works Department to whom I didn't

THE DEPARTMENT WANTS MORE MONEY. Among the departmental estimates received for dermen yesterday, was one from the Police De

The Fire Department estimate for 1895 was also received. The commissioners say that they want \$2,257,870, of which \$1,816,870 is for salaries. Last year this department was allowed \$2,240,397. Warley Platzek and Thomas F. Gilroy, fr., were reappointed commissioners of deeds. Q -Will you swear you did not tell your partner that Captain Williams demanded money from you

> A PEDLER WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE LEXOW COMMITTEE ARRESTED-THE STORY OF POLICE REVENGE WHICH HE TELLS.

A —in what way?

Q —Why did you tell your partner, who had to pay his share of the money, that you had to pay a certain sum to Captain Williams if, as you say now, you paid nothing to him? A —Because I didn't want him to think I would do such a thing.

This answer of the witness was so ridiculous, and showed such a confused state of mind, that everyback in the life suffers had a life of the life. Bowery, in June appeared before the Lexow Com-mittee and told it a story of how the poor pellers were being persecuted. He was a prisoner before Justice Grady in the Tombs Police Court yesterday and was held in default of \$300 bail for trial for obstructing the sidewalk in Park Row. Policeman

obstructing the sidewalk in Fark Row.

Charles H. Webb, of the Oak-st, station, was the complainant. Webb is a brother of Policeman Robert Webb, a son-in-law of ex-Alderman Cleary, and both are sons of ex-Police Captain Webb.

Webb says that he timed Mayston standing in one piace for twelve mimutes. Mayston says that he witnessed an assault by Detective Sheridan in a poolroom in Cortiandt-st, and testified to that fact before the Lexow Committee, and also before the Police Commissioners. For that he was driven off the streets, he declares, and has not since been allowed to sell anything within Captain O'Connor's balliwide. Then he went to the confines of the Old Silp station. He was driven out of there by a system of petty persecutions, he says.

The district controlled by the Oak-st, station was the scene of Mayston's next operations, which culminated in his arrest yesterday. Mayston declares further that he was driven out of Ann-st, by a policeman in uniform to Fark Row. There Webb, in citizen's clothes, although not regularly detailed, arrested him. Upon his arrest Mayston sent for John W. Goff and William Lane O'Neil. He denounced his arrest as an outrage, but Justice Grady heid him for examination to-day.

WESTERN UNION PEOPLE "DON'T KNOW." General Manager Eckert, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, had left his office for the day when a Tribune reporter called, and could not an-

when a Tribune reporter called, and could not answer inquiries about the testimony which has been given in the Lexow investigation implicating Western Union operators and the "green-goods" people. A Tribune reporter was referred to Assistant Super-intendent Erwin, to Mr. Berenan, to Mr. Humstone and finally to General Attorney Fearons, who said he knew nothing about the matter.

"The Western Union company," said Mr. Fearons, "is obligated to deliver all messages unless they are of an improper character. But if an address is wrong, of course we cannot deliver the message.

Asked if the company purposed to make an investigation into the cases of operators alleged to have been in collusion with the "green-goods" men. Mr. Fearons said he did not know. "The operator, Edward Schrader, has been to see me," continued the general attorney, "and denied that he knew anything about "green-goods" men having telegrams addressed to his office, at the Bowery and Grand-st.

FOR THE SAKE OF APPEARANCES. August Kautz, a driver in the employ of James Cooper, a barroom-keeper at No. 317 West Twelfth-t., was a prisoner before Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged by P Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged by Fo-liceman Gels, of the Ninth Precluct, with violating a corporation ordinance by blocking the sidewalk in front of the barroom. Captain Delaney was in court to see that the case was properly presented. When he saw the Captain, Justice Voorhis smilled and said to Kautz: "If I discharged you, Captain Delaney would, in the feverish state of the public mind, be necused of accepting a bonus for permitting you to block the sidewalk."

Kautz was then held for trial.

NEW-JERSEY OFFICIALS MAKE DENIALS. Detective Peter Morris, of Jersey City, said last night that the statement of William Applegate that Morris received money from the green-goods men was "an infamous lie. I have kept the green-goods

SLEEPLESSNESS,



and kindred ailments, whether resulting from over anxiety, overwork or study, or from unnatural habits or excesses, are treated as a speciality, with great success, by the Staff of Specialists attached to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Personal examinations not always necessary. Many cases are successfully treated at a distance.

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men away from the Pennsylvania depot," said Morris, "and this is their way of getting back at

men away from the remays and apply, and Morris, "and this is their way of getting back at me. I never saw Applegate."

Morris is a patrolman of the Jersey City police detailed to special duty at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His salary is said to be the same as that of the Headquarters detectives. He has been at the station since 1858.

Detective William Daiton is a Headquarters detective. He is a veteran of the war and has been on the police force twenty-five years. He said at Headquarters last night that he had never see Applegate that he knew of. He had arrested one of McNally's men two years ago on suspicion that the man was a green-goods operator. Dalton said there was no foundation for Applegate's statement. City Treasurer Samuel Dickinson, who was postmaster at the time when, according to Applegate, the green-goods business was carried on at the Jersey City postoffice, was away from his home at No. 638 Jersey-ave. last night, and was said to be in New-York.

TWO THOUSAND GO BACK.

GARMENT MAKERS SAY AS MANY MORE WILL BE AT WORK TO-DAY.

THE STRIKE ABOUT OVER, IT SEEMS-KNIGHT OF LABOR HAVE A BIG PARADE

AND MASS-MEETING "About 2,000 of the striking tailors have gone to

work, and 4,000 more will be at work by to-mor-row, and by the end of the week we expect to have all of the men at work," said H. Robinson, delegate of the Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Tallors, yesterday morning. B. Witkowskie, of the coat contractors, was seen and when told that the strike would probably be settled as the tailors

said, he declared: "The strike is as far off from a settlement as ever it is my opinion that it is the worst and most complicated strike that ever took place. We have acceded to all their demands, but we are not prepared to give a bond as a body. Of the eighty contracts which the Brotherhood Tailors claim to have. I will give them a 100 bill for every contract they possess over twenty bons

fide agreements." The Brotherhood Tailors held a meeting yesterday morning at New Irving Hall. It was largely attended. The speakers encouraged the men to hold out until the contractors gave in. The names of the eighty contractors who have signed the agreement were read by N. Robinson, who wound up by saying that the contractors who had accepted the terms would enlarge their shops and employ them, thereby freezing out the other contractors. At the Coat and Sack Coat Makers' Association headquarters, No. 120 Pitt-st., it was learned that a number of large contractors will close their shops for four weeks if they are not allowed to accept

Joseph Barondess, who was elected leader of the

Operators and Cloakmakers' Union, yesterday morning said.

The strike is virtually over now, and within a week will be ended. As soon as I assumed coatrol to declared off most of the settlements, made during

iceman was the meeting was will be ended. As soon as I assumed coatrol I declared off most of the settlements made during the last few days. We do not ask the cloak manufacturers for bonds, as they have nearly always kept their promises to us, and if they should fail this time they know full well we would not will a moment before declaring a new strike.

About 5,000 members of the clothing workers assembles of the Knights of Labor held a parade and mass-meeting last night. Those present represented eleven local assemblies of District Assembly No. 4, as follows: Nos. 465, 225, 436, 518, 1.072, 1.061, 156, 73, as follows: Nos. 465, 225, 436, 518, 1.072, 1.061, 55, 73, as follows: Nos. 465, 225, 436, 518, 1.072, 1.061, 55, 73, as follows: Nos. 465, 225, 436, 518, 1.072, 1.061, 57, 72, 1.065, 3nd 506, embracing every branch of the cothing trade. The parade was led by Michael Cohen. There were five bands of music at different points along the line. The United States flag was route taken was from Rutgers Square to East route taken was from Rutgers Square to East ave., to Flifteenth-st., to Union Square, where the mass-meeting was cailed for the purpose of protesting against the system that prevailed in the cothing trade of working from early morning till late at night for \$3 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He denied that he was night for \$5 or \$4 a week. He deni

of Labor the Brotherhood of Tallors strike would as fizzle.

He then introduced Abraham Cohen, who said that the Knights of Labor represented 12,009 mea, whereas the United Brotherhood of Tallors could only musser 800. Lucien Saniel, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, said it would not be long before they took hold of the City Hall, the State of New-York, and also the United States. Daniel De Leon, of District Assembly No. 49, declared that it was the first time in the history of the country that a strike had aken place just before ejection. A resolution was adopted unanimously, in which the Knights of Labor clothing workers reaffirmed their determination to abolish and redress their grievances by peaceful and confidential means, and asked for the moral support of all workmen. Among the members present were stris from Local Assembly No. 436, Knights of Labor the Vest Makers' Union.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GENERALLY FAIR WEATHER TO DAY. Washington, Sept. 11.—The area of high pressure has moved from Northern Texas to Lake Huroh, diminish-ing in magnitude. A storm of considerable intersity has developed to the north of Montana, a pressure of 200 heing species for the contract of the Montana, a pressure of 200 magnitude. being reported from Calgary. Rain has fallen in the Mo-dle and North Atlantic and Middle and West Guif Sans. The temperature has rised in the Northwest and the Upper Mississippi Valley, remained stationary in the South-cast, and generally fallen lesswhere. Showers may be expected in the Gulf region and re-crally fair elsewhere. The temperate will rise in the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region.

DETAILED PORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusen, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Eastern New-York, fair, slightly warmer in the vicinity of Northfield; western land, the District of Columbia and Virginia, generally fair; northeasterly winds.

For West Circinia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York and Chio, fair; variable winds, becoming northeasterly.

For Indiana, Hitnois and Michigan, generally settlers, where the content of th

lightly warmer. For Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, fair; warmer.



in this diagram a continuous white line changes in pressure as indicated by The Triporecording barometer. The broken line represent perature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

resterday morning and remained fair and cool. The top-perature ranged between 61 and 72 degrees, the average (60%) being 11% below that of Monday and 2 nights that that of the corresponding day last year. The weather is likely to continue fair and cool to the Tribune Office, Sept. 12, 1 a. m.-The west

All the hotels in the Adisondacks will remain our uring the entire month of September. Only the ours from New-York by New-York

Mand's Pills cure all liver ills, billousness.

that. So he drew up a check for Captain Williams.
Q.—Did you see the check? A.—Yes: I told him
Captain Williams wouldn't take a check. He said
he would: I said he wouldn't. I went away, and
Howell went with the check to Captain Williams
at Headquarters. The captain was somewhat in-

dignant.

Q.—What did he do? A.—He said: "If you are going to deal with me you can pay me money. I don't take checks.

The cool way in which the witness told this made everybody laugh.

\$500 IN CASH FOR WILLIAMS.



Q-How did Howell get the check cashed? A.—
Q-Did you see him put the pocket.
-Was the bill then pald? A.-It went through

on this, but I was not present.

Q. You have done some work in Central Park
and Battery Park? A. Yes. Some years ago. ONLY ONE HONEST INSPECTOR. Q.-Did you ever get a contract of any kind in

the Public Works Department to whom I didn't have to pay money, except one named Smith, and he went crazy and died.

This statement of the witness was received with roars of lunghter, in which everybody joined, except Mr. Perkins himself.

Q.—The erazy man never asked you for anything? A.—He never asked me for a cent, and when we got through we talked it over, and thought we would give him a present, and we did give him \$50 or \$75.

Q.—That was after the work was done? A.—Yes.

Q.—That was after the work was done? A.—Yes.

The Chairman—Did you pay out any more money except this \$5007 A.—Oh. yes; hundreds of times to different people; to the man who inspected the work. You couldn't do your work if you didn't; any contractor will tell you that. These inspectors don't expect anything eise but to get money. They seek the office for that purpose. Three dollars a day is all the pay they get, you know. (Laughter.)

Q.—Were these people employed by the Police Department? A.—No, by the Public Works Department.

Department? A.—No, by the Fubic Fubic partment.

Q.—Give us the name of one of these to whom you paid money? A.—There was an inspector of paving named Brady to whom I paid money.

Q.—So that in point of fact when making your estimate for a piece of work you generally took into consideration in your bid the blackmail you would have to pay? A.—Exactly.

The committee then adjourned until 10:39 o'clock this morning. "Mr. However are not here to imagine things," are not here to imagine things, the truth."

Then he repeated the quistion. "I cannot say anything definite," was the answer. "I cannot say anything definite," was the answer. Q.—Did the bookkeeper take the books with him to the bourne whence no traveller returns? (Laughter) A.—I cannot answer that.

Q.—Do you remember renting scows to the Department when Captain Williams was superintendent of west. "The dollars for the captain with the captain was four."

The dollars for the captain will be a superintendent of the

scow.

And you are paid \$5 now? A.—Yes.

-Did you have trouble in getting your bills when Captain Williams was superintendent of treet-Cleaning Bureau? A.—Yes; the bills were in going through. partment. It wants \$5.516,902.35. Last year the department got \$1.85.27.64. The increase is caused by the action of the last Legislature in increasing the salaries of the force from sergeants down, and also by the increase of the number of patroimen by 100. slow in going through Q. Did not Captain Williams tell you the reason why? A.—No. Q.—Were you ever asked for any money by Captain Williams? A.—I would like to say this—

official." Mr. Goff-You told your partner that you had to pay money to Captain Williams, and now you say you didn't want him to know that you bribe! department officials. Now, Mr. Howell," added counsel, in a tone of withering sarcasm, "aren't you ashamed of yourself?" Mr. Howell said that he was.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," said Mr. Goff.



For pamphlets, question blanks, references and particulars, in relation to any of the above mentioned diseases, address, with ten cents in stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.